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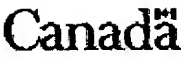
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# Canadian Patents Database

(12) Patent: (11) CA 642244

(54) SEPARABLE LOOP FASTENER

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## ABSTRACT:

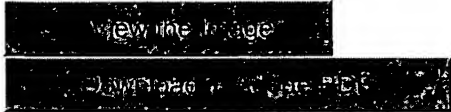
CLAIMS: [Show all claims](#)

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- (72) [Inventors](#) (Country):      **WALTER OLDHAM** (Not Available)
- (73) [Owners](#) (Country):      **P. FRANKENSTEIN AND SONS (MANCHESTER) LIMITED** (Not Available)
- (71) [Applicants](#) (Country):
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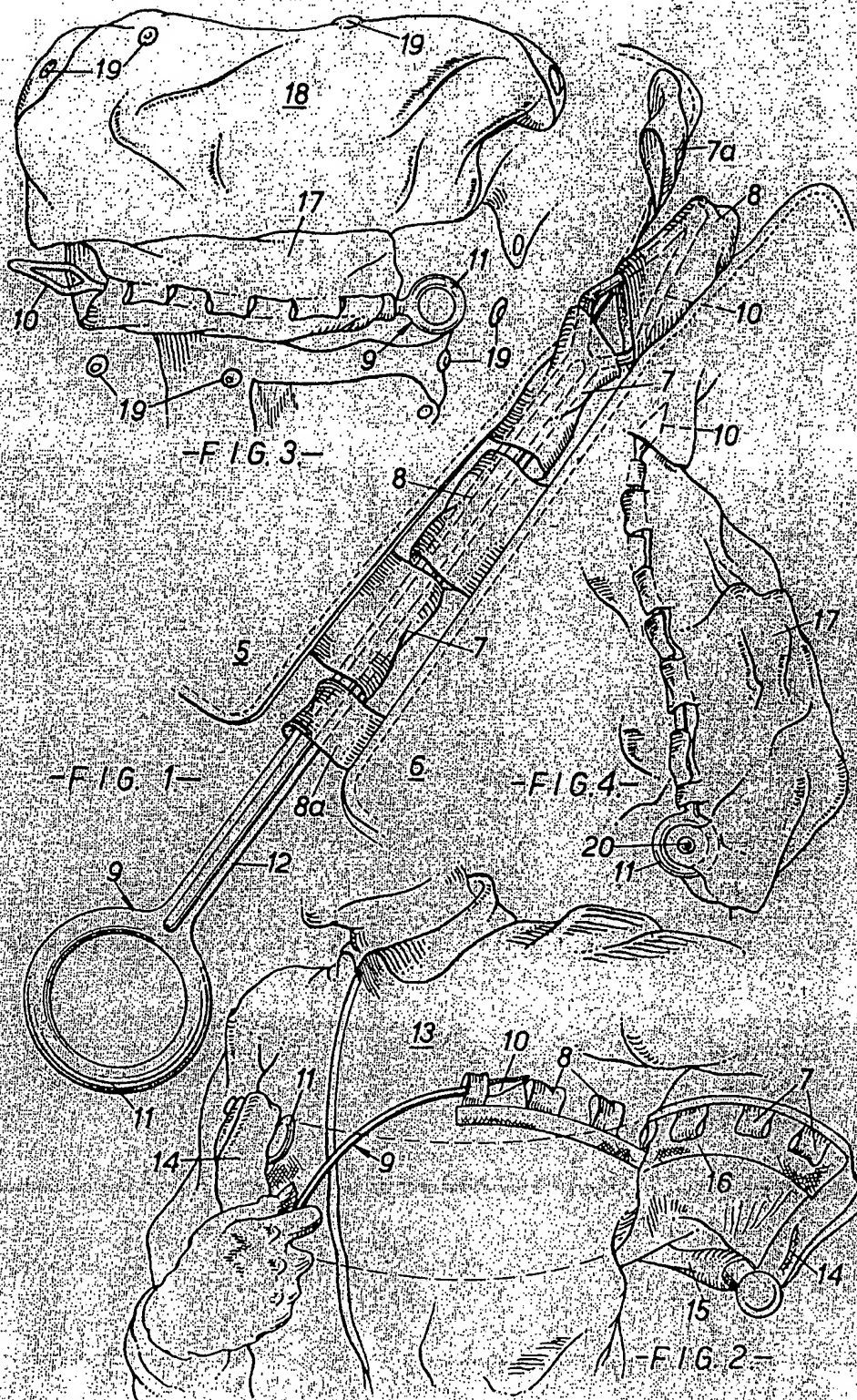
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INVENTOR  
W. OLDHAM  
PATENT AGENT

*Gowling, Tuxford,  
Coburn & Henderson*

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This invention relates to wearing  
apparel, which expression should be  
understood to include body-attachments  
4 such as inflatable life-jackets, and has  
for its object to provide an improved means  
whereby one garment may be fastened to a  
separate garment or body-attachment, or two  
8 parts of the same garment or body-attachment  
fastened together, in a very secure but readily-  
releasable manner.

The increasing complexity of the equipment  
12 worn by flying personnel, especially those  
required to operate at high altitudes, and the  
importance of the wearer being able to utilize  
or discard certain items of such equipment at  
16 short notice and with a minimum of interference  
from other items, has given rise to the modern  
preference for releasably connecting two or more  
items together so that they can be put on or  
20 taken off as a single garment.

Hitherto it has been usual in this  
connection to employ fastening means of the  
sliding-clasp type, but whilst such fasteners  
24 are often satisfactory for connecting two edges  
of the same item, they cannot necessarily be

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relied upon to withstand the stresses imposed when the wearer is explosively ejected from his aircraft, or to maintain secure integration  
4 of two separate items, which may possibly emanate from different makers, under shock loading such as may result from immersion of a person whose outer garment has an inflated life-jacket  
8 adjoined thereto. Furthermore, the slide fasteners at present available are liable to jam or become inoperable as a result of sea-water corrosion or accumulation of foreign matter therein.

12 The improved fastening means according to the present invention comprises webbing or other loops attached at spaced positions along those parts of two separate items of wearing-  
16 apparel, or of the same item, which require connection together and a nylon or other flexible rod adapted to be passed through the two sets of loops after interdigitation of the latter.

20 For convenience of insertion and withdrawal, the rod aforesaid may be moulded integrally with an arrow-head at one end and a handle at the other.

In the accompanying drawings;

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing  
24 the two sets of loops and a connecting rod in course of engage-

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ment therewith,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view  
showing the improved fastening  
means employed for integration  
of an inflatable life-jacket  
to a flying overall,

Figs. 3 & 4 are similar views  
showing the improved fastening  
means employed to close different  
forms of pocket.

In the example illustrated in Fig. 1, the  
invention is applied to the attachment together  
of two fabric edges 5, 6, not necessarily of the  
same item.

The edge 5 is provided with a row of spaced  
tabs 7 each comprising a short length of nylon or  
other webbing which is folded and sewn in position  
to provide a flat dependent loop (say)  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in  
length.

A similar row of webbing loops 8 is sewn to  
the edge 6 and extends upwardly so that, on  
juxtaposition of the two edges, its members will  
interdigitate with the first set of loops 7.

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In connection together of the two edges  
5, 6 is effected by threading a flexible rod 9  
through the interdigitated loops 7, 8, it being  
4 convenient in this connection to employ nylon,  
polyethylene or other tough plastic moulded to  
provide an arrow-head 10 and a pull-ring 11 or  
T-piece at opposite ends of a shank 12 of  
8 suitable length.

Normally the two sets of loops 7, 8 will  
be of equal overall length, and the members  
thereof suitably spaced for easy interdigitation  
12 as aforesaid, 1-inch wide webbing being used  
except for the loop 7a at one end of one set and  
the loop 8a at the opposite end of the other set,  
which are preferably of narrower width (say,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch)  
16 to limit the tendency for the closure to gape at  
these points.

The arrow-head 10 may be of skeletal  
formation so that it can deform resiliently, if  
20 necessary, during its passage through the loops  
and preferably the end loop 7a or 8a through  
which the arrow-head 10 last passes is made  
relatively short to ensure such deformation of  
24 the arrow-head and thus to resist accidental  
return movement of the rod 9.

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To reduce friction during insertion of the rod 9 the latter's shank portion 12 at least may be moulded to a cruciform or other ribbed section measuring (say)  $\frac{3}{16}$  inch wide overall.

A moulded plastic rod such as that above described is easy to insert even when the interdigitated rows of loops 7, 8 are curved; for example, around the body of the wearer, and although involving no discomfort or interference with body movements, it provides a connection between the associated parts or items which is adequately secure against any snagging or shock loads (due for example to ejection, parachute opening or life-jacket immersion) to which it may be subjected in use.

At the same time the fastening means is very easily released by a pull applied to the ring or handle end 11 of the rod in any convenient direction, whereas the known slide fasteners, apart from their tendency to jam, will yield only to a substantially lengthwise pull on the slider which it may be difficult or impossible to apply when the integrated items are being worn.

Where, however, the integrated items will normally be separated only at long intervals

(as for servicing purposes), it is preferred to form the rod with a small T-piece instead of the ring 11 and to arrange for the skeletal arrow-head 10 thereof to be engageable with a non-metallic headed stud on one or other of the two parts or items, so that a positive lock is obtained.

In Fig. 2, the fastening means above described is employed for the integration to an airman's outer garment, such as a flying overall 13 or a pressurizable jerkin or suit, an inflatable life-jacket of the type whose buoyancy chamber is normally stowed in a pouch 14 extending across the back and under the arms of the wearer. On inflation by means of a gas-bottle 15 or otherwise the chamber aforesaid will develop to rupture press-studs securing the pouch and thereafter may provide two front lobes which meet across the wearers chest, as well as a support for the back of the head and neck.

In this case, a row of the loops 7 is securely attached to a webbing band 16 covering the inner side of each underarm portion of the pouch 14 and co-operates with a row of loops 8 attached to the adjacent reinforced portion of the garment 13, two of the connecting rods 9 being inserted in an outwards direction as shown to hold

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the life-jacket in position.

Obviously the improved fastening means can  
equally well be employed for securing together  
4 two edges of a single item; for example, the edges  
of a pocket 17, which in Fig. 3 is utilized to  
hold the beacon unit of personal radio equipment  
and in Fig. 4 provides stowage for the speech unit  
8 of the same.

One set of the loops may be sewn in between  
two thicknesses of material forming the adjacent  
pocket edge, whilst the second set is similarly  
12 positioned or set back somewhat from the other edge  
of the material if the latter is to be overlapped  
by the first-mentioned edge.

If desired, that edge of the pocket 17 which  
16 carries the set-back loops aforesaid may be  
represented by a narrow strip of material sewn to  
the body of the associated garment or item, and in  
this case the inserted rod 9 will be substantially  
20 concealed from view.

Furthermore the complete pocket 17 and its  
securing rod 9 may be covered by a flap 18 fastened  
by press-studs 19, as in Fig. 3, or a tab 20 on  
24 the pocket 17 may be press-studded to the body of the

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associated garment or item, through the pull-  
ring 11 of the rod 9, as shown in Fig. 4.

~~The embodiments of the invention in which  
an exclusive property or privilege is claimed  
or defined as follows:-~~

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The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

5 1. Means for releasably connecting adjacent edges of two garment items comprising a plurality of spaced loops of substantial width extending laterally from the edges of said items, the loops of one of said items being interdigitated with the loops of the other of said items, releasable connecting means threaded through substantially  
10 all of said loops, said means comprising a flexible rod having an arrow-head on one end and a handle on the other end to prevent accidental displacement thereof.

2. Releasable connecting means according to Claim 1, further characterized in that said arrow-head is  
15 of skeletal formation to permit resilient deformation of said head during passage of the latter through the loops.

3. Releasable connecting means according to Claim 1 or 2, further characterized in that the shank portion of said flexible rod is of ribbed cross-section.

20 4. Releasable connecting means according to Claim 1 or 2 further characterized in that the two sets of loops are equal in number, the loop at one end of one set and the loop at the opposite end of the other set are substantially narrower than the remaining loops.

25 5. Releasable securing means according to Claim 1 or 2, further characterized in that one end of the flexible rod is adapted, when fully inserted, for detachable engagement with a headed stud on one of the connected parts.

30 6. Releasable securing means according to Claim 1 or 2, further characterized in that, on full

insertion of the flexible rod, the parts connected by the latter can be detachably fastened directly together, by means of a press-stud, through an opening in one end of said rod.

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